

REVISION OF THE GENUS BRACHYCOME CASS.

PART III. DESCRIPTION OF THREE NEW AUSTRALIAN SPECIES AND SOME NEW LOCALITY RECORDS.

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(Seven Text-figures.)

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INTRODUCTION.

Recent intensive collection of this genus by Victorian botanists has brought to hand several specimens which are quite distinct from any described species. Similar collecting in other States will probably increase the number of known species considerably and at the same time lead to a more accurate knowledge of the distribution of those already described.

TAXONOMY.

COMPOSITAE, tribe ASTEROIDEA.

Brachycome Cass., Dict. Sci. Nat., xxxvii (1825), 471.

Subgenus EUBRACHYCOME G. L. Davis.

Superspecies TENUISCAPA.

BRACHYCOME STOLONIFERA, sp. nov. (Text-figures 1-3.)

Holotype: Summits of Kosciusko plateau, N.S.W., ca. 7,000 ft., 3, 1947, A. Costin (MEL).

Paratypes: Eleven, loc. cit. (MEL).

Herba perennis, erecta, glabra, stolonifera, ad 6·7 cm. alta; folia ad 3·2 cm. longa, 1·2 mm. lata, radicalia, lato linearia, integra, obtusa, basibus involutis; omnis herba 1-4 stolonibus quorum folia, brevia sed typica, ultima parti radicata, moriuntur. Capitula sola, 6-7 mm. transverse lata; pedunculi uno phyllo robusti; involucri phylla 18-24, circiter 4-5 mm. longa, 1·4 mm. lata, lanceolata, acuminata, marginibus fimbriato-ciliatis; flores radii circiter 38, ligulis 6 mm. longis, 2·1 mm. latis, albis; receptaculum 2 mm. latum, 2 mm. altum, praecipiter conicum, punctum; achaenia 1·8 mm. longa, 0·9 mm. lata, fusca, cuneata, in septato-piloso disco turgida, margine angusto et tenui et in labro septato-piloso; pappus setis, sericis, albis, conspicuis.

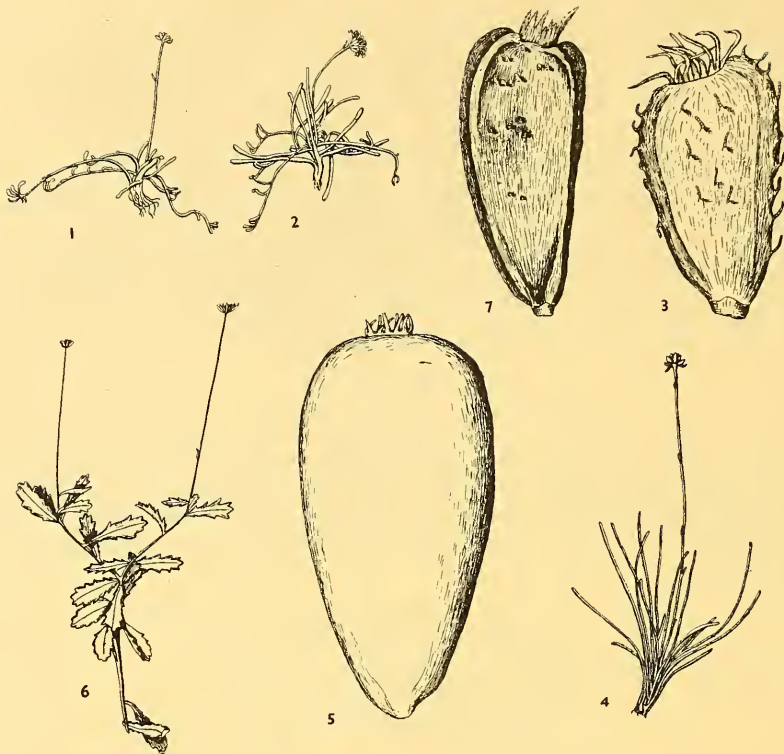
Erect glabrous stoloniferous perennials up to 6·7 cm. high. Leaves up to 3·2 cm. long, 1·2 mm. broad, radical, broad-linear, entire, obtuse with sheathing bases. Each plant bears 1-4 stolons on which the small but typical leaves die off when the tip becomes rooted. *Inflorescences* solitary, 6-7 mm. diameter. *Scapes* robust and provided with a single bract. *Involucral bracts* 18-24, about 4·5 mm. long, 1·4 mm. broad, lanceolate, acute, with torn-ciliate margins. *Ray florets* about 38, rays 6 mm. long, 2·1 mm. broad, white. *Receptacle* 2 mm. broad, 2 mm. high, steeply conical, pitted. *Fruit* 1·8 mm. long, 0·9 mm. broad, dark brown, cuneate, thick in central region, with a narrow thin margin. Septate hairs are scattered over the central area and along the edge of each margin. Pappus of silky white conspicuous bristles.

Habitat: Not recorded.

Range: Only known from the type locality.

Specimens examined: Type series only.

This species is vegetatively very similar to certain specimens of *B. nivalis* var. *alpina* (F. Muell. ex Benth.) G. L. Davis, and *B. radicans* Steetz, which is possibly the reason it has been overlooked for so long. The fruit structure is closest to *B. Stuartii* Benth., but the margin is thinner and wider and the longitudinal folds are absent.



Text-figures 1-7.

- 1-2. *B. stolonifera*. Holotype and paratype. $\times \frac{1}{3}$. 3. *B. stolonifera*. Fruit. $\times 20$.
 4. *B. obovata*. Holotype. $\times \frac{1}{3}$. 5. *B. obovata*. Fruit. $\times 20$. 6. *B. petrophila*. Holotype. $\times \frac{1}{3}$.
 7. *B. petrophila*. Fruit. $\times 20$.

BRACHYCOME OBOVATA, sp. nov. (Text-figures 4-5.)

Holotype: Echo Flat, Lake Mountain, about 4,700 ft., margin of alpine sphagnum bogs, 25.1.1948, J. H. Willis (MEL).

Paratypes: Two, loc. cit. (MEL).

Herba perennis, glabra, ad 19 cm. alta, radicalibus foliis in basi. Folia ad 10.5 cm. longa, 1.1-3 mm. lata, linearia—lineari-obovata, integra, quorum latiora in basi petiolum habent. Capitula 1-2; 8-9 mm. transverse lata; pedunculi 4-6, foliosis phyllis; involucri phylla 22-26, 4.3-4.5 mm. longa, 1.1-1.5 mm. lata, subacuminata-acuminata, serrata, glabra aut in parti exteriora mic. glandulosa; flores radii circa 24, 5 mm. longi, 1.4 mm. lati, simulate albi-caerulei; achaenia 2.3-2.5 mm. longa, 1-1.3 mm. lata, fusca, obovata, levia et planata; pappus setis brevibus fulvis.

Erect glabrous perennials up to 19 cm. high with a basal cluster of radical leaves. Leaves up to 10.5 cm. long, 1.1-3 mm. broad, linear to narrow-obovate, entire, the broader leaves tapering proximally into a petiole. *Inflorescences* 8-9 mm. diameter, 1 or 2 present on each plant. *Scapes* provided with 4-6 leaf-like bracts. *Involucral bracts* 22-26, 4.3-4.5 mm. long, 1.1-1.5 mm. broad, subacute to acute with serrulate margins and either glabrous or microscopically glandular on the outer surfaces. *Ray florets* about 24, rays 5 mm. long, 1.4 mm. broad, apparently white to bluish. *Fruit* 2.3-2.5 mm. long, 1-1.3 mm. broad, light brown, obovate, smooth and flattened. Pappus of short straw-coloured bristles.

Habitat: Apparently swampy conditions at high elevations.

Range: Eastern Victoria.

Specimens examined:

Victoria: Echo Flat, Lake Mountain, about 4,700 ft., margin of alpine sphagnum bogs, 25.1.1948, J. H. Willis (MEL, holotype and paratypes); Snowy Mountains, 6-7,000 ft., 2.1890, W. Bauerlen (MEL); Genoa district, 3.1885, W. Bauerlen (MEL).

The above series, although small, shows a certain amount of variation in the shape of the leaves. Those of specimens from Lake Mountain and Genoa agree in that they are linear and grasslike and the plants resemble certain specimens of *B. radicans* Steetz ex Lehmann. On the other hand, the specimens from Snowy Mts. bear narrow-obovate leaves and are very similar to *B. nivalis* var. *alpina* (F. Muell. ex Benth.) G. L. Davis. It is anticipated that more critical collecting in the highlands of Victoria will produce specimens intermediate between these two forms of *B. obovata*.

The fruits are very distinctive but are superficially similar to those of *B. graminea* (Labill.) F. Muell. They can, however, be readily distinguished by the small but distinct pappus. Dissection of the fruit shows that the whole of the interior is occupied by the embryo and cotyledons, whereas in *B. graminea* these are completely enclosed by the spongy margins. For this reason the affinities of *B. obovata* are to be found within the superspecies *tenuiscapa*.

BRACHYCOMME PETROPHILA, sp. nov. (Text-figures 6-7.)

Holotype: Little River Falls, about five miles N.E. of Wulgulmerang, E. Vic., "on dripping cliff faces", 16.1.1948, J. H. Willis (MEL).

Paratypes: Four, loc. cit (MEL).

Herba perennis, inferne erecta aut adscendens, ramosa, glanduloso-pubescent, ad 33.5 cm. alta; folia caulina, ad 4.5 cm. longa, 1.7 cm. lata, grosse orbicularia, superiora plerumque sessilia, dentata, 5 utrimque dentibus, inferiora petiolo brevi et interdum fere crenata; capitula 1-3, 6-7 mm. transverse lata; pedunculi graciles, axillares, 6.5-10.7 cm. longi, uno folioso phyllo; involucri phylla circiter 24, ad 4 mm. longa, 1 mm. lata, angusto-lanceolata, acuminata, in exteriora parti glandulosa, marginibus fimbriato-ciliatis; flores radii circiter 28, ligulis 6 mm. longis, 1.3 mm. latis, albis; receptaculum 3 mm. latum, 2.1 mm. altum, hemisphaericum, punctum; achaenia 1.9 mm. longa, 0.9 mm. lata, fusca, cuneata, compressa, margine angusto glabro 2 longis sinibus utrimque separato; discum tubercula pauca, parva, sparsa, in ultima parti mic. glanduloso pilo, habet; pappus clarus, fulvus, setis in fasciculis inaequibus dispositis.

An apparently weakly erect or ascending branching ? perennial, shortly glandular pubescent all over and up to 33.5 cm. high. Leaves cauline, up to 4.5 cm. long, 1.7 cm. broad, orbicular in gross outline, mainly sessile but the lower ones tapering proximally into a short petiole; upper leaves dentate with usually five teeth on either side, lower leaves sometimes almost crenate. *Inflorescences* 1-3 on each plant, 6-7 mm. diameter, and borne on slender axillary peduncles 6.5-10.7 cm. long, each of which is provided with a small leaf-like bract. *Involucral bracts* about 24, up to 4 mm. long, 1 mm. broad, narrow-lanceolate, acute, glandular on the outer surface and with torn ciliate margins. *Ray florets* about 28, rays 6 mm. long, 1.3 mm. broad, white. *Receptacle* 3 mm. broad, 2.1 mm. high, hemispherical, pitted. *Fruit* 1.9 mm. long, 0.9 mm. broad, dark brown, cuneate, flat, with two longitudinal folds down each side, cutting off a narrow smooth margin. Central region of fruit bears a few small scattered tubercles, each of which is tipped with a microscopic glandular hair. Pappus conspicuous, straw-coloured, the bristles grouped in bundles of irregular length.

Habitat: "In moist shaded places in soil amongst the rocks, on ledges or in crevices" (N. A. Wakefield).

Range: Eastern Victoria.

Specimens examined:

Victoria: Little River Falls, about five miles N.E. of Wulgulmerang, E. Vic., "on dripping cliff faces", 16.1.1948, J. H. Willis (MEL, holotype and paratypes); Little River Falls, Wulgulmerang, "on ledges and in crevices amongst moist porphyry rocks, 2,500 ft., 17.1.1948, N. A. Wakefield (NAW); Murrundal River, "in shaded crevice of porphyry rock, about 500 ft.", 19.10.1947, N. A. Wakefield (NAW).

Vegetatively this species is very similar to *B. Nova-Anglica* G. L. Davis, and the leaves, though larger, are of the same type. Both species appear to occupy the same type of habitat.

In details of the fruit (i.e. shape, presence of longitudinal folds and a narrow margin) a definite affinity is indicated with *B. Stuartii* Benth., but a pappus of the type present in *B. petrophila* has not been previously described in the superspecies.

Superspecies *tenuiscapa*.
Amended Key to the Species.

- (1). Herbs with a glandular indumentum. Fruit cuneate and flat.
- (2). Leaves radical, oblanceolate to ovate-cuneate, distally dentate, with sheathing bases. Fruit 1.2 mm. long, 0.9 mm. broad, smooth, with slightly thickened margins. Pappus short and white *B. tenuiscapa*.
- (2)* Leaves cauline, orbicular in gross outline, dentate to almost crenate, usually sessile. Fruit 1.9 mm. long, 0.9 mm. broad, with a longitudinal fold down each side and smooth margins. A few tubercles are present on the central area. Pappus conspicuous and straw-coloured, bristles grouped in bundles of irregular length *B. petrophila*.
- (1)* Glabrous herbs with radical leaves.
- (3). Leaves entire, linear to oblanceolate or narrow-obovate.
- (4). Base of the plant surrounded by the dead remains of former leaves. Fruit 2.3-3 mm. long, 0.8-1.2 mm. broad, glabrous, the margins slightly thickened and smooth. Pappus short *B. scapigera*.
- (4)* Bases of dead outer leaves not persistent.
- (5). One to four leafy stolons present on each plant. Fruit 1.8 mm. long, 0.9 mm. broad, cuneate, thick in central region, with a narrow margin. Pappus conspicuous *B. stolonifera*.
- (5)* No development of stolons. Fruit 2.3-2.5 mm. long, 1.1-1.3 mm. broad, obovate, smooth and flattened. Pappus short *B. obovata*.
- (3)* Leaves pinnatisect, crenate or acutely toothed.
- (6). Leaves oblong-cuneate to elliptical, crenate to acutely toothed distally. Fruit 3 mm. long, 1.4 mm. broad, with relatively long straight hairs on each flat surface and a shallow longitudinal groove down the outer edge of each slightly thickened margin. Pappus short *B. decipiens*.
- (6)* Leaves pinnatisect, the segments entire or again divided. Fruit 0.9-1.7 mm. long, 0.5-0.9 mm. broad, with two longitudinal folds on each face. Pappus short, bristles of unequal length *B. Sturtii*.

Since the publication of Part I (PROC. LINN. SOC. N.S.W., lxxiii, 1948, 142-241) of this series further specimens have been examined from the herbaria of two private collectors. In addition, a large amount of unworked material collected by Mueller and his contemporaries has recently been found in the National Herbarium, Melbourne. Although the majority of these specimens are from well-collected localities, and therefore of no great interest, a number of them establish new locality records and extend the known range of certain species, in some cases, considerably. These fresh records are recorded under the appropriate species, the present location of each specimen being indicated as follows:

National Herbarium, Melbourne (MEL).

F. A. Rodway (FAR).

N. A. Wakefield (NAW).

Superspecies TENUISCAPA.

BRACHYCOME TENUISCAPA Hook. f., var. *α* TENUISCAPA (Hook. f.) G. L. Davis.

PROC. LINN. SOC. N.S.W., lxxiii, 1948, 153.

New South Wales: Moona R., Walopa (MEL).

Tasmania: Cradle Mt., 12.1915, F. A. Rodway (FAR); Cradle Valley, 12.1915, F. A. Rodway (FAR).

This species has not previously been recorded from New South Wales, and unfortunately the locality has not been traced. Since "N.S.W." is recorded on the label it is assumed that Walopa is either too small to be indicated on the maps consulted or is now known by another name.

BRACHYCOME TENUISCAPA Hook. f., var. *β* PUBESCENS (Benth.) G. L. Davis.

PROC. LINN. SOC. N.S.W., lxxiii, 1948, 153.

New South Wales: Swamp near Tenterfield, C. Stuart, n. 925 (MEL).

BRACHYCOME SCAPIGERA (Sieb. ex Spreng) DC.,

Prod. vii, (1838), 277.

New South Wales: Braidwood district, 3,000 ft., 10.1886, W. Bauerlen (MEL).

BRACHYCOME DECIPIENS Hook. f.,
London Journ. Bot., vi, (1847), 114.

New South Wales: *Near Dubbo, 1882, J. M. Curran (MEL); Upper Macquarie R., 10.1882, J. M. Curran (MEL).
Victoria: Hume R., 1883. Jephcott (MEL); *Upper Livingstone, Omeo, 1882, Howitt (MEL); Slopes around Omeo, metamorphic schist for 2,200 ft. above sea level, 26.9.1882 (MEL); Gippsland, 1882, Howitt (MEL); Daylesford, 1880, Wallace (MEL); Ballarat, 9.1884, D. M. Spence (MEL); near Geelong, 1884, Wilson (MEL).
Tasmania: *Victoria Valley, past R. Ouse crossing on road to L. St. Clair, 12.1917, F. A. Rodway (FAR).

This species was previously recorded in New South Wales only from the southern highlands.

BRACHYCOME STUARTII Benth.,
Fl. Aust., iii, (1866), 513.

New South Wales: Mudgee, Woolls (MEL).

These specimens depart from the typical condition in that they are glandular hairy and the pappus is microscopic. Hitherto this species was thought to be confined in New South Wales to the New England Tableland.

Superspecies LEPTOCARPA.
 BRACHYCOME DEBILIS Sond.,
Linnaea, xxv, (1852), 477.

New South Wales: Lower Edward's R., Mein (MEL).
Victoria: Little R., Fullager (MEL); Werribee, Fullager (MEL); Wimmera, 1890, J. Eckert (MEL).

Specimens from the above Victorian localities were intermixed with vegetatively identical ones of *B. leptocarpa* F. Muell., an association previously noted (Davis, 1948). The range of this species is now extended to south-western New South Wales, west of Port Phillip and western Victoria.

BRACHYCOME ANGUSTIFOLIA A. Cunn. ex DC. var. α ANGUSTIFOLIA (A. Cunn. ex DC)
 G. L. Davis,

PROC. LINN. SOC. N.S.W., lxxiii, 1948, 161.

New South Wales: Foot of the Pulpit Rock, 5½ miles south-west of Nowra, Sandstone, 22.3.1947, F. A. Rodway (FAR); Nowra, roadside, 1.1921, F. A. Rodway (FAR); Grassy Gully, Shoalhaven R., 14 miles west of Nowra, moist slope, 3.5.1941, F. A. Rodway (FAR).

BRACHYCOME ANGUSTIFOLIA A. Cunn. ex DC. var. β HETEROPHYLLA (Benth.)
 G. L. Davis,

PROC. LINN. SOC. N.S.W., lxxiii, 1948, 162.

New South Wales: Joadga (Southern Tablelands), 10.1919, F. A. Rodway (FAR).
Victoria: Prince's Highway at Karlo Crk., Mt. Drummer and Wingan River, E. Vic., 25.1.1947, J. H. Willis (MEL).

Previously this species was only recorded from New South Wales, where the southern limit was Newcastle, so the range is extended considerably. These specimens differ from the type series in that the leaves are orbicular and regularly dentate, and Bentham's type specimens are to be regarded as representing one extreme of a variable series.

BRACHYCOME DISSECTIFOLIA G. L. Davis,
 PROC. LINN. SOC. N.S.W., lxxiii, 1948, 163.

Victoria: Moyston, 10.1881, D. Sullivan (MEL); Mt. William Creek, 10.1879, D. Sullivan (MEL).

This species has not been previously recorded from Victoria.

BRACHYCOME PROCUMBENS G. L. Davis,
 PROC. LINN. SOC. N.S.W., lxxiii, 1948, 164.

Victoria: Gorge country of the Upper Snowy River, near Deddick, 21.1.1948, J. M. Béchervaise (MEL).

The fruits of these specimens show a small variation from those of the type series in that the wing is approximately equal to the breadth of the body.

This is the first record of this species from Victoria, where it appears to occupy a similar habitat to that of specimens in New England.

BRACHYCOME LINEARILOBA (DC) Druce,
Rep. Bot. Exch. Cl. Brit. Isles, iv (1917), 610.

New South Wales: Trundle, 8.1916, H. M. R. Rupp (FAR).

South Australia: Charlotte Waters, 1889, W. Schwartz (MEL).

Western Australia: Eucla, 1877, Richards (MEL); Eucla, 1882, J. Oliver (MEL).

BRACHYCOME GRAMINEA (Labill.) F. Muell.,
Frag. Phytog., i, (1858), 49.

New South Wales: Moonie Creek, Jervis Bay, 4.1916, 2.1921, F. A. Rodway (FAR); Tabourie Island, 15.5.1938, F. A. Rodway (FAR).

This species is not confined to the tablelands of New South Wales, as was previously stated.

Superspecies BASALTICA.

BRACHYCOME BASALTICA F. Muell. var. β GRACILIS Benth.,
Fl. Aust., iii (1866), 515.

New South Wales: Balranald, 1878, Lucas (MEL); Murrumbidgee R., 9.1878, F. Mueller (MEL).

Victoria: Swan Hill district, 10.1888, C. French (MEL); Albury, 1890, J. Wilson (MEL); Western border of Victoria, C. Walter (MEL).

These records are interesting in that they link up those already recorded and support the suggestion advanced previously (Davis, 1948) that this variety migrated to Queensland along the basin of the Darling River.

BRACHYCOME MULTIFIDA DC, var. α MULTIFIDA (DC) G. L. Davis,
PROC. LINN. SOC. N.S.W., lxxiii, 1948, 181.

Victoria: *Bolwarra, near Ballarat, 1882, W. H. Wooster (MEL); Bendigo, 12.10.1892 (MEL).

These specimens extend the range of this species into central Victoria.

Superspecies ACULEATA.

BRACHYCOME PAPILLOSA G. L. Davis,
PROC. LINN. SOC. N.S.W., lxxiii, 1948, 191.

New South Wales: Murrumbidgee R., 9.1878, F. Mueller (MEL); Murrumbidgee, 1885, Bruckner (MEL).

BRACHYCOME MUELLERI Sond.,
Linnaea, xxv (1852), 475.

South Australia: Yorke's Penin, 1888, Beythieu (MEL).

In this specimen the fruits are smaller than previously recorded, being 1.3 mm. long, 0.9 mm. broad.

BRACHYCOME MUELLEROIDES G. L. Davis,
PROC. LINN. SOC. N.S.W., lxxiii, 1948, 194.

Victoria: Granite summits of the mountains on the lower Snowy R., 1.1874, F. Mueller (MEL).

This species was known previously only from two localities, Wagga and Nathalia, consequently further records are of considerable interest in determining the limits of variation. The specimens from the Snowy River bear fruit 1 mm. long and 1 mm. broad, so that they are slightly larger than those of the type series. A further difference is apparent in that the body of the fruit is dark brown and the wings golden brown. Vegetative variation is shown in the leaves, which bear 3-6 acute linear lobes.

BRACHYCOME CARDIOPARPA F. Muell. ex. Benth.,
Fl. Aust., iii (1866), 517.

New South Wales: Upper Darling R., near Queensland border, 1884, L. Henry (MEL).

Victoria: Lower Glenelg R., 1891, Eckert (MEL).

Tasmania: *Cape Portland, 1884, Bandinet (MEL); Lake Crescent, 9.12.1938, E. P. Rodway (FAR).

Hitherto this species has been recorded in New South Wales only from the Southern Highlands.

BRACHYCOME DIVERSIFOLIA (Grah. in Hooker) Fisch and Mey, var. γ DISSECTA

G. L. Davis,

PROC. LINN. SOC. N.S.W., lxxiii, 1948, 202.

Victoria: Treasure's Homestead, Dargo High Plains, E. Vic., 4,500 ft., 28.1.1946, J. H. Willis (MEL).

This variety has not previously been recorded from Victoria.

Superspecies TESQUORUM.

BRACHYCOME BLACKII G. L. Davis,

PROC. LINN. SOC. N.S.W., lxxiii, 1948, 206.

Central Australia: James Range, 3.1883, Kempe (MEL).

Subgenus METABRACHYCOME G. L. Davis.

Superspecies IBERIDIFOLIA.

BRACHYCOME IBERIDIFOLIA Benth.,

Enum. Pl. Hueg. (1837), 59.

South Australia: Mt. Eba, 1880, E. Giles (MEL); between the Alberga R. and Mt. Olga, 1873, Giles (MEL).

BRACHYCOME TATEI J. M. Black,

Proc. Roy. Soc. S.A., lii (1928), 227.

Western Australia: Eucla, 1889, J. D. Batt (MEL).

Based on these specimens the following notes can be added to the redescription of this species (Davis, 1948).

"Receptacle 2.5 mm. broad, 1 mm. high, conical, shallowly pitted."

BRACHYCOME PARVULA Hook. f. var. α PARVULA (Hook. f.) G. L. Davis,

PROC. LINN. SOC. N.S.W., lxxiii, 1948, 212.

Victoria: Lakes Entrance, 12.1878, D. Sullivan (MEL); Gippsland, 1882, Howitt (MEL); Nhill, St. Eloy D'Alton (MEL); Lower Glenelg R., 1891, Eekert (MEL).

Tasmania: Cape Portland, 2.1885, Baudinet (MEL).

This variety is now known to extend along the whole coast of Victoria and to occur also in the western district. In Tasmania the only definite record hitherto was from the Gordon River on the west coast.

BRACHYCOME PARVULA Hook. f. var. β LISSOCARPA (J. M. Black) G. L. Davis,

PROC. LINN. SOC. N.S.W., lxxiii, 3-4, 1948, 213.

Victoria: Port Phillip, 1891, J. G. Luchmann (MEL); Ballarat, 1887, G. Day (MEL).

A specimen was examined from the Wimmera district (1893, W. E. Matthews, MEL), which in size and general appearance very closely resembled this variety except that the leaves were entire.

BRACHYCOME PUSILLA Steetz,

Pl. Preiss, i, (1845), 426.

Western Australia: Between Dundas Hills and Lake Lefroy, 1893, J. D. Batt (MEL).

This constitutes the most easterly record of this species.

BRACHYCOME EXILIS Sond.,

Linnaea, xxv (1852), 449.

New South Wales: Between Bogan and Darling Rivers, 1877, L. Morton (MEL).

Western Australia: Greenough R., 11.1877, F. Mueller (MEL).

It would now appear that this species occurs in western New South Wales, and since there are now records from two widely separated localities in Western Australia (Israelite Bay and Greenough River) it is probably to be found also in intermediate areas.

Superspecies TRACHYCARPA.

BRACHYCOME TRACHYCARPA F. Muell.,

Linnaea, xxv, (1852), 339.

Victoria: Werribee, Fullagher (MEL).

South Australia: Great Bight, 1875, E. Giles (MEL); Eucla, 1889, J. D. Batt (MEL).

Hitherto this species was only recorded from western Victoria, and in South Australia no farther west than Denial Bay.

BRACHYCOME CILIARIS (Labill.) Less. var. *a* CILIARIS (Labill.) G. L. Davis,
Proc. Linn. Soc. N.S.W., lxxiii, 1948, 221.

Victoria: Snowy R., 2.1890, W. Bauerlen (MEL).

Tasmania: Near Swansea, 1882, A. Simson (MEL); Port Arthur, 1892, J. Bufton (MEL).

From previous records this variety appeared to be confined in Victoria to the western districts and no specimens had been examined from Tasmania..

Superspecies CILIOCARPA.

BRACHYCOME CILIOCARPA W. V. Fitzgerald,
Jour. W.A. Nat. Hist. Soc., ii (1905), 23.

New South Wales: Yandarlo via Wilcannia, 1886, B. Kenney (MEL); Cobar, 1883, H. Andrae (MEL); Parkes, 22.9.1947, E. F. Constable (NSW).

The known range of this species is now extended to western and central New South Wales.

Superspecies SILPHIOSPERMA.

BRACHYCOME GLANDULOSA (Steetz in Lehmann) Benth.,
Fl. Aust., iii (1866.) 521.

Western Australia: Stirling Range, F. Mueller (MEL).

No previous records exist of this species occurring in the coastal area, and although vegetatively similar to the inland specimens, the growth of some specimens is more luxuriant. The largest specimen reaches a height of 26.5 cm. and bears 44 inflorescences. The largest fruit examined was 4 mm. long and 3 mm. broad, but although exceeding the previously defined upper limits of size shows no structural variation.

BRACHYCOME PERPUSILLA (Steetz) Benth. var. TENELLA (Turcz) G. L. Davis,
Proc. Linn. Soc. N.S.W., lxxiii, 3-4, 1948, 231.

Victoria: Werribee, Fullager (MEL).

Western Australia: East of York, 8.1889, A. Eaton (MEL); Stirling Range, F. Mueller (MEL).

These specimens extend the range of this species to the Port Phillip district of Victoria and to the south-western area of Western Australia, where it was only previously recorded from far inland.

An atypical specimen was examined from Yorke Peninsula (1879, Tepper, MEL) in which a height of 5.5 cm. was attained and whose leaves were up to 2 cm. long and entire. In all other specimens examined the leaves were pinnatisect, but in view of the robust branching habit its affinities seem closest to this variety.

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Reference.

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